



## HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, May 30.

**R**EAD a first time the bill of Man, the linen, and several other bills from the Commons.

Passed the smugglers bill, the Stour navigation, and several private bills.

The first order of the day being read for committing the foul salt bill.

Lord Dudley called the attention of the House to a few words which he had to say on that subject. He then, in a very short speech, animadverted on the great importance of the bill then before the House, and viewing it in that light, thought it would be proper to postpone the committing, until the first Tuesday after the recess, that their Lordships might have full time to consider the nature of the intended act. His Lordship said, it was very possible he might be deceived, as well in the opinion he had formed, as the information he had received, in respect to the probable future effects of the bill: He was, however, certain, that an immense sum of money at present went out of the kingdom to Spain, for that article which the present bill meant to make the commodity of this kingdom. It was therefore his wish, that their Lordships should fully consider the matter, and for that purpose he moved, that the bill be committed for the first Tuesday after the recess.

Earl Ferris moved, as an amendment to Lord Dudley's motion, that instead of the words "first Tuesday after the recess," it should be inserted, "this day three months." The House divided, and the Contents went below the bar; among whom were Lord Stormont, and all the Bishops present.

For the amended motion,	23
Against it,	14

Majority, 9

The bill therefore was thrown out.

The second order of the day was then called, for committing the Sunday reformation bill.

The Earl of Abingdon opposed it, and gave his reasons for so doing in a most curious speech, nearly of the following words:

My Lords,

The bill that is now under the contemplation of this House (the Sunday bill, I think it is called) is, in my mind's eye, so truly ridiculous, at the same time that it is so very serious; it partakes of much of the tragic-comedy.

"It is to walk in buskin, whilst it skips in sock," that really, my Lords, although as one of the House, I am not of course an actor therein, I know not what part to take; whether to be merry or to be grave; whether to be silent or to speak; and yet to play the mute on such an occasion, were not only to play the fool with one's self, but to encourage the folly of others.

For, my Lords, taking a view of this bill in its ridiculous light, what is the object of it? Is it neither more nor less than this, to hinder people from walking and from talking on a Sunday night; not because walking and talking on a Sunday night is at present unlawful, but because walking and talking of a Sunday night must be made unlawful for the future; and this seems to be the whole object, scope, and tendency of the bill.

But now, my Lords, let us enquire a little into the grounds and foundation of this bill; and, first, as to the walking part of it, what is the case there? The case, as I understand it to be, is this:

Sunday being in this country, as in all other Christian countries, the day of *otium cum dignitate*, the day of rest with the dignity that belongs to that rest, the day when people wash and clean themselves, and, as the saying is, put on their Sunday's best; and there being in this metropolis some, who having so washed and cleaned themselves, and put on their Sunday's best, are willing to enjoy this *otium cum dignitate*, not by walking *ad fresco* on a Sunday evening, left their Sunday's best be spoiled by the rain, but under cover, "not all by the pale light of the moon," but by candle-light, when women and linen are said to look best.

I say, this being the case, it has been therefore thought proper, for the accommodation of this description of persons, that the large and elegant suit of apartments at Carlisle-house, in Soho Square, should be opened on a Sunday evening, where the refreshment of ices are provided to cool the hot, and tea, coffee, and chocolate to warm the cold; for it is not pretended that any other refreshments are to be had there; but walking being the *otium cum dignitate* in the place, the thing itself has, *Euphonia gratia*, obtained the name of Promenade, and this I take to be the whole of the case with respect to the walking part of this bill. The whole of the charge, and the whole of the crime in the thing charged.

But, my Lords, if there be, as it appears by this bill, that there is such a degree of criminality in a Promenade on a Sunday evening, it is wonderful to me that this bill has not extended its clause to the Promenades of St James's-Park, and of Kensington Gardens. Promenades, where indeed the refreshments of ices, and of coffee, tea, and chocolate may not be had, but where other refreshments are actually had, and especially on a Sunday evening: Such is, for example, the refreshment of repining one's self on the lap of nature, inasmuch as to make visible that tell-tale line of the fang.

"Green was her gown upon the grass."

And as the fin of walking, there it is had in much greater excess than at Carlisle house, not to mention that there is less fin in a fin for being under cover, as at Carlisle-house, than for being uncovered, as in St James's-Park, and in Kensington Gardens.

I must now wonder too, my Lords, that this bill has not gone a step further, and taken notice of a late erection in Pall-Mall; an erection, for the outward impurities of which, the news-papers say, the architect (I think he calls himself Doctor Graham) has already been indicted; whilst the inward impurities remain untouched.

But to this wonder I am aware of the arguments in answer: It will be said, that this erection is not intended for use on a Sunday; and, as Milton tells us in his Comus,

"It is day-light only that makes fin;

so that in this bill we find, that it is Sunday only that makes fin.

It will be said, too, that it is intended for the great, and not for the little; for the aristocracy, and not for the democracy; for us, my Lords, to generate heirs for the nobility, who cannot do so for themselves; and for you, my Lords, the Bishops, too, as a paper which I have in my hand will shew. This paper, my Lords, is this:

## TEMPLE OF HYMEN.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

"A certain Bishop has so completely exercised the celestial beds, that the evil spirits are expected to depart in a few days. The rooms will be fumigated with brimstone, in order to the well receiving of the would-be celestial. The Doctor has wisely opened his temple vis-a-vis to King's Place. That pure seminary is to serve as barracks for young recruits; Colonels Windsor, Mathews, and Adams, are to be made flag-officers, and Carrotty Kitty is to be drill-serjeant. They will learn their celestial exercise under the Doctor's own inspection, and be cleared from all impurities; they will then be ready for the divine touch in his heavenly temple.—N. B. A proper reinforcement of Irish chairmen are in pay to assist in case of emergencies."

Such, my Lords, are the operations of this Temple of Hymen. In other words, of this curious house of adultery; but in this there is no sin: For, first, these operations are the operations of lying, in which there is no harm, and not in walking, in which there is. Secondly, they are the performances of a week-day, and not of a Sunday. And, thirdly, because we all well know, that what is a sin in the little, is not a sin in the great. As for instance, the Minister, being a great man, may, by his councils, murder our once fellow-subjects in Ame-

rica; he may rob and plunder the state of its treasure; he may tear up the constitution by the roots, "but Brutus is an honourable man;" and Brutus will have a dead majority, and, being dead, a corrupt majority in both Houses of Parliament, to support these his honourable measures; whereas a little man, for walking under cover of a Sunday night, instead of the open air, is, because little, to be put, by the same dead and corrupt majority, under the rigour and the lash of a penal statute, making that a crime which in itself is innocence.

But now, my Lords, a word or two for the talking part of this bill. And what is the case here? Some men, pious men I may say, for aught that is hewn to the contrary, fondler of talking than they are of walking, and not chusing to go to bed on a Sunday night without digesting by reason what they had swallowed in the course of the day, as a matter of faith, congregate themselves on a Sunday evening, at a place, where, paying sixpence a-piece for admission, they empty their heads of their metaphysics, and fill their bellies with the value of their sixpence in porter and cheese. An harmless supper this would seem, and not likely to be very offensive in the digestion. But here again, my Lords, if the fin of talking, as of walking, consists in the day, and not in the deed, what is the reason that this bill does not extend itself to the Sunday night's clubs about St James's, as for instance, to Brooks's, where, indeed, I am not a member; but where, my Lords, as I am told, the members pay more than sixpence a-piece for their supper; and as to talking, Lord, how they do talk!

They talk bawdy, my Lords, and sometimes heterodoxy, but not blasphemy; no, not so bad as that neither. But they talk what is worse than all, they talk politics. They abuse the minister at no trifling rate. They say, he has ruined the resources, and blasted the national honour of the country. And shall these be suffered to talk against the state, whilst those are not permitted even to talk upon the affairs of the church? No, no, says the bill; be not mistaken: This is not our *ne plus ultra*. Pass me into an act, give me the principle of the bill in a law, suffer me to put down the *theologians* this session of Parliament, and I'll take care of the *politicians* the next. You shall hear of no more Westminster or other Committees; no more affidavits; no more petitions.

The State shall be put as much out of the reach of enquiry as the Church. The late edict of Russia, forbidding the Russians to talk over the affairs of the state, shall become like this act of the British Parliament, forbidding Englishmen to talk about the affairs of the Church; which leads me, my Lords, to take a view of this bill in its serious light; and, as in its ridiculous light I might say, "*Rijum tenes, et is Anst?*" So, in its serious light, I might add, "*quis talia fando, temperet a Lechimis?*" For, my Lords, shall a free body not possess a free mind? Shall not an Englishman be suffered to find his own way to heaven! Shall he not dispute? Shall he not debate? Shall he not doubt of—shall he not comment upon, that which is to be or not to be the means of his eternal salvation? How is fire to be drawn from the flint but by a collision? And how is truth to be known but by discussion? Shall he not measure his faith of the Trinity by the rule of his reason? And shall not a protestant against the errors of the Church of Rome examine whether Protestantism or Popery is most congenial to the freedom of the state in which he lives? For these, it seems, are the theses against which the thunder of this bill is levelled.

But, it is said, the Universities are at the bottom of this bill. It was brought into the House of Commons by one of the representatives of one University, and seconded by another representative of the other; and therefore

"What Learning dictates Reason"

But, my Lords, this is no argument with me; for we all know, that to hold men in ignorance, is sometimes the business of learning, and therefore although I have the highest respect for the learning of the Universities, all is not gospel with me that comes from them; if it were, educated as I was in one of them, I ought to entertain principles very different from those I profess. With respect to one part of this bill, however, I mean the walking part of it, possibly the Universities might have conceived it a fit object of regulation, for being devoted to the study of the dead languages, and not so conversant with the living, they might have supposed that the term of *Promenade* meant something more than it really does, that it was the mere covering only of original sin, and therefore ought to be suppressed; but as to the talking part of the bill, in this they could not be mistaken. This came within the pale of their own knowledge; and here, my Lord, "*latet augustinus in herba*," here it is that one sees the *clavus* peeping from under the cassock. Under the pretence of profanation, enquiry is to be stopped, and truth is to be suppressed. The unlearned are not to examine, lest they become learned. Truth lies in a well, and the clergy are the only buckets to supply us therewith. This, so far as it goes, is the principle of this bill, a principle as subversive of religion as it may be made instrumentally so of civil liberty; a principle as repugnant to the free constitution of this country as it is to the laws of our nature.

And, therefore, as Mr Locke tells us, "No man is bound to obey the Legislature but according to the trust put in it;" so according to this just and fundamental principle of Mr Locke, this bill should not pass into a law. No positive law can suppress the laws of nature, nor is any act of Parliament binding, which is to take from Englishmen the rights of Englishmen, that is to say, the rights of the Constitution.

My Lords, I shall give my hearty negative to the bill, for the sake of its folly, as well as its wickedness.

The Bishop of Chester got up, and said, that the noble Lord's speech was so indecent, and so very repugnant to the dignity of the House, that he thought it unworthy a reply. The learned Prelate observed, that he did intend, if any thing serious was advanced, to answer it; but, in the present case, he left the noble Earl's arguments, if they could be called so, to their own demerits; for merits they had none.

The Duke of Manchester quoted a number of statutes in which many penal laws were enacted to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day; statutes which, his Grace said, if put in force, would have answered every honest purpose of the present bill. His Grace spoke very seriously on its religious tendency, and seemed to think, that however high the authority of the pulpit might be held, yet mankind were never to be convinced of religious assertions without the benefit of reply was allowed, and that one neighbour had the liberty of conversing with another on the subject of that faith by which he was to be saved. His Grace further observed, that although he was an enemy to dissipation and immorality, and although he never had been at the Promenade, yet he still considered both the places of religious debate, and of Sunday walking and drinking tea, perfectly innocent. He therefore wished that the bill might be got rid of in as decent a manner as possible, and that another on a more liberal plan might be framed, to which he would give his most hearty concurrence.

The Bishop of Chester said, that the noble Duke's speech demanded, and was entitled to a serious reply. He therefore informed their Lordships, that he apprehended the noble Duke to be mistaken in his idea respecting the nature of the bill. For it was only meant to prevent that irreligion which our Protestant ancestors abhorred, but the laws to effect which were found inadequate to the purpose. The learned Prelate said, that instead of this favouring of Popish persecution, it was levelled at Popish customs. France, and other countries of the same religion, tolerated, from the principles of that religion, plays, operas, and other pastimes on the Lord's day. But the Protestant religion, founded on the Protestant constitution, and our clearest rights, did not permit that profanation, and therefore every law to serve that purpose must be truly constitutional. The learned Prelate averred, that the places of public debate were supported, not for the purpose of serving religion, but for the pecuniary advantage of the Proprietors; and

that the people who spoke there were paid a weekly stipend, for the purpose of drawing others to the house. This, he said, he averred, from the best information; and that he had also the highest law authorities, as well as information from the justices, that there was not now any act in force to prevent that profanation of the Lord's day, which the present bill meant to provide against.

The question was then put, whether the bill should be committed, and the House divided,

Contents,	29
Non-contents,	3
Majority,	26

The report from a Committee appointed to enquire into Lord Radnor's and the Archbishop of Canterbury's private bill, for commuting a certain portion of land in his fee, and taking a certain stipulated fine, and future rent-charge on the Earl's estate in lieu thereof, was received.

The Chancellor rose, and in a speech which would have honoured the greatest orator, and the best man in this or any other age, dissented from the bill being passed on the report of the Committee. His Lordship was a considerable time up. The Lords, and almost all below the bar, were gone away, not expecting any opposition to this private bill. The debate ended in a recommitment of the bill, for the first day after the recess; and then the House adjourned, at near seven o'clock, to next Tuesday se'ennight.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, May 30.

This day the House of Commons having transacted the more private business of the day, Lord North rose, and moved the first reading of the bill for taking from the East India Company 600,000 l. the surplus cash remaining in their Treasury; and his Lordship, in case it should be read a first time, proposed that it should be read a second time on Thursday next.

Mr Hussey objected to this, as a Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was to be held on that day.

Mr Barker, for the first time, rose, and objected to the principles of the bill, as the demand upon the Company for 600,000 l. was not on the ground of a participation, but as a debt which, it was said, the Company owed; and this, the honourable gentleman endeavoured to prove, could not be made out, and, for that purpose, quoted the various statutes respecting the Public and the Company. He, therefore, moved, that the second reading should be put off for three months.

Lord North, Mr Dempster, Mr Hussey, Lord Nugent, and others, spoke also to the question; after which the House divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment,	42
Against it,	53

The original question was then carried.

General Smith then moved, that the second reading of the bill should be on Tuesday se'ennight, instead of the Friday following, and the motion being put, it was negatived.

The second reading was then fixed for Friday, when counsel are to be heard in behalf of the Company against the bill.

Mr Minchin then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House copies or extracts of all such correspondence between his Majesty's Ministers, or any persons employed at the Court of Spain, as relates to the exchange of prisoners during the war."

After a very desultory debate, Lord Lisburne said, that an application for that purpose had been opened between the Board of Sick and Hurt, and the agent for the Spanish prisoners here; but that it had not yet been perfected, on account of a refusal on the part of Spain to give us 1200 seamen which they owed to us as a balance. The noble Lord therefore thought the matter ought better to stand over, than to be taken up before the present negotiation was concluded upon.

Lord North objected to it upon the same ground.

A pretty long debate thereupon took place, when the House divided on the question, there appeared,

For it,	24
Against it,	53

Mr Burke then moved, "That great numbers of British seamen are now, or have been for several months, in the prisons of Spain, and no satisfaction hath been given to this House that any effectual steps have been taken for their release or exchange, although a supply of seamen is so strongly demanded for the exigencies of the naval service."

Lord Lisburne objected to this, as the Board of Sick and Hurt had been treating for their exchange, and were likely to accomplish the business.

Another debate took place thereupon, and the House again divided, when there appeared,

For the question,	22
Against it,	54

Mr Hussey then read a letter, complaining that our powder was of a quality inferior to the enemy's powder; but Admiral D'Urby said, that, notwithstanding what opinions some people might have given, he had never heard of any complaints against the powder he had taken with him to Gibraltar.

The bill to explain the act relative to clandestine marriages, and the Commissioners of Accounts bill, were reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

Dr Smith's bill went through the Committee with some amendments; the report of which was ordered to be received on Wednesday next.

The bill for providing residences for the parochial clergy, was presented, and read a first time.

A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill "to render more effectual the laws now in being relative to houses of correction."

The cocoa nut Estate bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday se'ennight.

A motion was made, "That there be laid before the House an account of the rates and duties granted by an act of the 7th of his present Majesty, on certain foreign linens imported into this kingdom."

The Committee of Supply, and Committee of Ways and Means, are adjourned to Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned to the Wednesday following.

## SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT Bookbinder, Edinburgh, from the fullest evidence of the superior efficacy of Mr SPILSBURY'S DROPS over others now vended, conceives there is not a necessity of re-publishing the extraordinary cures performed by this medicine, when he has it in his power to oblige the public gratis with a testimonial much more interesting and satisfactory to the patient, which is a perusal of a celebrated work lately published, entitled, *Free Observations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy*, price 2s. 6d. Octavo, wherein they may see not only the author's mode of treating those complaints, but a selection of 70 remarkable successful cases, many of which comes within our knowledge.—On returning the books within a fortnight, the money deposited is repaid at my shop, Parliament close.

N. B. Other venders in the country for Mr Spilbury's Drops, (Price 4s. small and 7s. large bottles) are the following Bookbinders, viz.

Mr Alex. Thompson, Aberdeen,	Mr F. Wilson, Dumfries,
W. Sharp, Inverness,	C. Elliot, Kelso,
J. Gillies, Perth,	James Duncan, Glasgow.



St James's, June 2.

THE following Address of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, having been transmitted to the Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by the Earl of Dalhousie, his Majesty's High Commissioner, has been presented to the King: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in the National Assembly of the Church of Scotland, humbly beg leave to approach your Throne, to express our firm attachment to your person and Government; and to assure you, that the sentiments which we entertain are the sentiments of the people committed by providence to our charge.

With the most lively joy and heart-felt satisfaction, we have beheld the encrease of your Majesty's family in your Royal offspring; an event which, while it contributes to your Majesty's domestic felicity, must, on that account, give pleasure to all your loyal subjects, but which, in a particular manner, must be felt as of the utmost national importance, by encouraging us to hope for a long continuance of those civil and religious blessings, which, as British subjects and Protestants, we have hitherto enjoyed under the Government of your illustrious House.

The tumultuous outrages which, under the mask of religious zeal, have disturbed the peace of your Majesty's subjects, filled us with the deepest concern; and we heard with abhorrence the name of our holy faith prostituted to encourage acts of violence, which were adverse to its principles, and forbidden by the precepts of our blessed Redeemer.

While your Majesty was engaged in a necessary, though expensive war, against the ancient enemies of these realms, and against your own rebellious subjects, in support of the honour, dignity, and just prerogatives of your Crown, we have seen with indignation your ancient allies, who ought to have been united to your Majesty by the closest ties of religion, civil interest, and gratitude, not only refusing to supply your Majesty with such succours as by treaty they were bound to give, but even affording their assistance to your enemies, to enable them the more effectually to pursue hostile measures against your Majesty. We rejoice in the success which it hath already pleased the Almighty to bestow upon your arms in chastising their perfidy; we indulge the hope that this success may be a mean of opening their eyes, and of renewing the friendship which, to the mutual advantage of both nations, so long subsisted between Great Britain and the States of Holland: And we confide in the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, under the Divine Providence, for bringing the present bloody and destructive war to a happy issue.

In the mean time, we consider it to be our peculiar duty, at this juncture, to cherish the loyalty and affection to your Majesty, and the zeal for the success of your arms, which prevails among all ranks in this part of your dominions; and to impress those over whom we have influence, with a due sense of the blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's government, and of those duties of charity and brotherly love which they owe to each other, and to their fellow Christians.

That the Lord of Hosts may go forth with your fleets and armies; that he may crown your arms with victory; and that your Majesty may long reign over a free, happy, and united people, is the sincere and ardent prayer of,

May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient,  
and most loyal subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, by

Edw. May 26. 1781. WILLIAM DALRYMPLE, Moderator.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, June 1.

Milford, 18th May. Arrived, the John and Eleanor, Avery, and Commerce, Rogers, from London, for Dublin. On the 26th, off David's Head, in company with the Charming Mary, Holloway, Ellen, Holmes, —, Wolf, George, Thomas, and some others, saw a cutter standing towards them, on which Rogers and Avery put about, and got in here, and Thomas into Fifehead. The other vessels being further ahead, came to anchor off the North Bishop, and it is feared are all taken, as the cutter soon after came too among them. The Pilot cutter is gone in pursuit.

The Resolution cutter has taken and carried into North Shields a French privateer of ten guns, with three ransomers on board.

The Flora and Crescent frigates, with 13 sail of transports, arrived at Mahon the 19th of April.

The Bataveir, from St Eustatia, one of the prizes insured, is put into the Clyde by stress of weather.

The Sally, Evans, from Bristol, to Newfoundland, is taken by the Josephine of 32 guns, and carried into Brest.

The Good Intent, Dalton, from Falmouth, to Swansey, was taken near Mounts Bay, by a smuggler of 22 guns and 160 men, and ransomed for 200 guineas.

The Brigantine Rodney, Aheir, from Bury to Jersey, was taken the 30th of April, and carried into Brest, by a Dunkirk privateer; the Captain and crew are arrived at Lyme.

The Hero, Morris, from St Lucia, bound to Clyde, parted with the St Eustatia fleet two days before its capture, and was afterwards taken by a privateer off Cape Clear, and carried into Brest.

The Pomona, Rutherford, from Charlestown to London, was taken the 6th ult. by the Josephine, and sent for L'Orient.

The Molly, Jordan, from Liverpool to Jamaica, was spoke with by a ship from the Brazils, for Lisbon, in lat. 41. North, long. 25. West, on the 12th of April, all well.

The following ships from St Eustatia for England, were captured by the French fleet, and carried into Brest, viz. The Three Sisters, the Vlyd, the Unity, the De Jonge Telfour Rebecca, the Neldebaught, the Gefina Maria, the Friendship, the Neptune, the De Jonge Peit Heine, the Nicholas and Jan, the Onst Zandam, the Susanna and Eleanora, the Antony, and the Johanna Maria.

#### From the London Papers, June 2.

Versailles, May 23. His Majesty having agreed to the dissolution of M. Neckar, Director-General of the finances, the King charged M. Soly de Fleury, Counsellor of State, with the detail of that department, in order to give account thereof to his Majesty.

Cadix, May 3. The frigate l'Assomption, and the bylander la Bizarre, took, on the 18th of April, two English brigs named the Neptune and the Olive Branch, from Gibraltar for England, having on board 19 sailors, 10 passengers, 56 women, and 84 children of both sexes. The account given by these prisoners, of the state of the besieged town, amounts to this: "That the fire of our line had greatly damaged the batteries of the mountain, and of the land gate; that the town was ruined by the bombardment; that no inhabitants remained there now, for in order to avoid being killed, they had abandoned all their effects; that the principal edifices, and particularly the Catholic and Protestant churches, and the synagogue, which contained a great quantity of provisions and merchandise, had been set on fire; that the bombs and the bullets from the gun-boats had reached the camp of Europa Point, and caused a great conflagration among the enemy, and in some parts of the port, where several ships of the Squadron and convoy had been much damaged; that the goods that had been debarked, and left in the open air, had been much spoiled by the late rains; that no troops of augmentation had been brought there, except a very small number of artillery men; that the enemy were placing several mortars on Europa Point, and were very busy in fortifying that part of the town; that although the fire of the Spaniards had been very brisk by sea and land, the English had but few killed and wounded, because the Governor had undoubtedly taken care to preserve his men; and lastly, that the garrison were much given to drunkenness, and other debaucheries."

#### L O N D O N.

Sir James Wallace was present yesterday at the Levee, for the first time since his arrival in town from Portsmouth. He was most graciously received by his Majesty, and highly complimented on his late behaviour.

We are sorry to inform our readers, that an account has been received by the way of Ostend, that the Bishop of Osnabruck had unfortunately dislocated his arm, in the following manner: It was usual for him, when he alighted from his carriage, to rest upon his servant's arm; but one day, being attentive to some object, he looked a different way, whereby he missed his hold, and fell on his side on the ground.

The Prince of Wales was at Vauxhall on Thursday night, and supped with the Duke and Dukes of Cumberland:—he made his escape there, after attending the King and Queen to Haymarket. His Majesty knowing the Duke and Dukes were to be there, planned going to Coleman, to keep him from thence; but his design was frustrated, his Royal Highness having gone in disguise.

This day arrived a mail from Lisbon, which was brought to Falmouth in his Majesty's packet-boat the Hambden, Captain Braithwaite, in 15 days.

A merchant in the city has received the most interesting intelligence from Cadiz, that upon a survey of the Spanish fleet, no less than 16 fail of the line are unfit for any immediate service; amongst which is the S. Trinidad, pierced for 120 guns.

The new fort between Brompton and Gillingham is supposed to be the best planned one in England, and will command both land and water. The store-houses are all bomb-proof, as are the magazines, laboratory, &c. The barracks will contain 2000 Infantry, and 300 Artillery, with every convenient office. The number of cannon that will be mounted will exceed 140, mostly new, from Woolwich.

Copy of the sentence of a General Court Martial upon the trial of Lieutenant-Governor Corbet.

The Court having duly considered and weighed the evidence given in support of the charge against the prisoner, Lieutenant-Governor Moses Corbet, with that produced by him in his defence, are of opinion, that he, the said Moses Corbet, is guilty of the whole charge exhibited against him; and doth adjudge, that he be therefore superfluous in his commission of Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Jersey.

At a Court Martial on board his Majesty's ship Margaritta, at the Nore, the 29th of May, 1781:

Admiral Roddam, President;  
Captains,

Samuel Cornish, Sir Hyde Parker,  
George Murray, Elliot Salter,  
Charles Hope, James Orrock.  
Robert Sutton,

The Court proceeded to enquire into the conduct of Capt. Matthew Squire, late of the Ariadne, now of the Raleigh, in an action with three French ships on the 30th of April 1780. After maturely considering the evidence, the Court was unanimously of opinion, that Captain Squire's conduct on that day, so far from being blameable, was spirited, great, and highly to be commended, and that his tacking from the enemy, when engaged, was a prudent and proper measure; they do therefore, in the highest degree, approve of his conduct, and acquit him of every aspersion thrown upon his conduct on that day; and he is hereby fully and honourably acquitted accordingly.

The celebrated Counsellor E—— has given proofs of his courage as well as his Oratory, having some years since fought a duel at Tunbridge, and wounded his adversary. The cause of the quarrel was this: Mr E—— having paid his address to a Miss M—— of the above place, a young lady who had several admirers; he challenged his most successful rival, whom he wounded in the arm, and obtained for such prowess the reward of his Dulcinea's hand, with whom he has ever since lived in the greatest happiness.

The astonishing rapidity with which the French fit out their fleets is well worthy the consideration of our Ministry, as it might enable them to find out the cause of the uncommon languor with which the marine operations are carried on in England.

According to Government accounts, the number of prisoners exchanged by cartel with France since the commencement of the present war, is 44,000, and upwards.

The three Hanoverian regiments, which were designed to have been removed to America still remain at Gibraltar, as it would have reduced the garrison too much to have draughted them away.

The late Captain Cook's journals, after their Majesties had perused them, were sent to the Captain's widow, accompanied with a very handsome Epistle, written with his Majesty's own hand, to Mrs Cook; and it is said that the Captain's male heir will be soon created a Baronet.

A correspondent informs us, that several Scotch Gentlemen who had been present at the comedy of *The Man of the World*, waited upon the author, and assured him that his play was an excellent one, and had given them very great pleasure. They further assured him, that if he would take a trip to Edinburgh this summer, and get the play acted there, they would support it to the utmost of their power; nay, they declared that they would insure its success. The Veteran heard them with great coolness, and said, You tell me, Gentlemen, if I act this play at Edinburgh, you will insure me success; but pray, will you insure my life?

A correspondent has sent us the following article, which, he says, can be authenticated by the most respectable vouchers. A journeyman who works at a manufactory in Whitechapel, has, since the last Friday, been disturbed (to all appearance) by an invisible agent, which is continually throwing stones and pieces of bricks at him while at work. The man has been several times removed; but the stones, &c. still follow him. His master, with several other persons, have watched all quarters, with the most vigilant and unremitting attention, without being able to discover any imposition, confederacy, or the like, or even from whence the stones can possibly proceed, nor are they seen until falling or striking against any thing near him; among the rest, a stone marked with chalk was laid in the middle of the yard, which, after lying some time and no one near it, was by the same imperceptible agency likewise thrown with a smart velocity and fell near him. Since Monday, several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, of the most scrupulous credulity, have been spectators of this uncommon exhibition of supernatural legerdemain, without being able either to account for it, or deny the conviction of their eyes.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, June 1.

"The Victory man of war this day returned to Spithead, and Admiral Parker shifted his flag to the Fortitude."

#### PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 2.

Bank Stock —	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74½.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 58½ a 7.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. con. 58½.	India Bonds, 10 a 12 s. prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. 17½ a 9-16ths.	Navy Bills, 11½ dift.
— Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 59½.
Ditto 1778, 12 13-16ths a 7.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnia, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lot. Tic. 13 l. 5 s. 6 d.

#### PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 1.

Wheat, 30 a 40 a 42 a 50 s.	Boiling Peas, 34 s.
Rye, 20 a 25 s.	Tick Beans, 18 a 20 s.
Oats, 13 a 16 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 21 a 23 s. 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 17 s.	Tares, 20 a 24 s.
Malt, 26 a 28 s. 6 d.	Flour, 40 s. per sack.
Grey Pease, 17 a 20 s.	Second fort, 38 s.
White ditto, 23 a 30 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.

WINDS AT D E A L,  
MAY 31. N. N. E. JUNE 1. S.

#### EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 2.

"The mail arrived in fifteen days, from Lisbon, brings advice, that, on the 8th of last month, a Spanish fleet, consisting of eight sail of the line and four frigates, passed by there, in its way to the Havannah.

"The homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, which has been expected home for some time past, is generally supposed to have been detained at the island by an embargo, in consequence of an insurrection of the negroes.

"Mr Dempster, who has, during the whole session of Parliament, maintained a very marked and general opposition against Administration, was extremely violent yesterday in speaking against the first reading of the East India Company's bill. The Honourable Gentleman said, "It was impossible a bill so very unjust could pass the Legislature;—he declared to God, he did not believe the minister could, in his conscience, suffer it to pass; for when he properly reflected upon it, as he trusted he would do, he could not but chafe to get rid of it in some stage or other. As to those who supported him in such measures, however they urged him on in plundering the Public, because it enabled him to give them the more money, they surely would desist from it in the present instance, and not shew themselves that rash, inconsiderate pack of hounds they usually appeared to be."

"Notwithstanding the present advanced period of the season, there is yet business enough before the House to keep it fitting till the beginning of August. The House, it is expected, will have many late days yet before the East India bill is gone through. Counsel in behalf of the Company are to be heard at the bar of the House against it on Friday next, and though the bill should pass the Commons, it is thought that it will meet with a very formidable opposition, when it is in the House of Lords. Besides this bill, there is another bill to be gone through for amending the act appointing a Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, to say nothing of the report which the East India Secret Committee are preparing, and which, it is said, will cut out business enough for Parliament for a month to come.

"The Bramin, who has been for some time past on the brink of death, is now supposed to be out of danger, to the great pleasure of those who have had an opportunity of being acquainted with his learning and virtue. His death would be a matter of much regret, as, from the predilection he has for this country, there is every reason to think he will give such a report of it on his return to India, as cannot fail of impressing the Eastern Princes with very flattering notions of its arts and sciences, and the civilization and humanity of its inhabitants.

"During the present week, the debates in Parliament have produced two young men, who, as orators, are likely to make as distinguished a figure as Mr Burke or Fox. The first of them is the Hon. Mr William Pitt, second son of the late Lord Chatham, and Member for Appleby; and the second is Mr Barks, a young gentleman just of age, and Member for Corff Castle. The former owes his seat to the patronage of Sir William Lowther. It is difficult to say which of these young gentlemen will prove the greatest man; one thing, however, may very justly be said of them, that either of them would have done honour to have ranked amongst the first orators of Greece or Rome.

"The complaint against Justice Wright, for refusing to grant a warrant against the son of a noble Lord, charged with an attempt of an unnatural nature against a gentleman at the Exhibition at Somerset House, or to hold him to bail, is likely to come to nothing, the Judges being of opinion, that a Justice of the Peace is not bound to grant a warrant in any case under that of felony. The son of the noble Lord above alluded to, is not gone to Italy, as was reported, but is at his father's seat in Essex.

"All thoughts are laid aside as to a congress to be held at Vienna, nor has Sir Joseph Yorke any longer an expectation of visiting that place, at least, in quality of ambassador from the Court of Great Britain."

Sunday last, was married at Ufan, Mr John Græme, Clerk to the Signet, to Miss Scott of Ulan.

Archibald Douglas, Esq; of Timpendean, died at Timpendean on Monday the 4th current.

The University of King's College of Aberdeen have been pleased to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Rev. Alexander Turnbull, of Dalladies and Cassindonald, Chaplain to the 53d regiment of foot.

Last night, were committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Judge Admiral, Wilson Potts, commander of the Dreadnought privateer of Newcastle, James or Joseph Perkins Lieutenant on board the said privateer, Louis Dobella surgeon, Thomas Conyers, Thomas Wihart, William Brown, and David Wilkinson, mariners belonging to the said privateer. They are accused of having boarded a Danish vessel named the White Swan of Copenhagen, Neils Pederfon master, on the high seas, the 18th ult. and then bound on a voyage from Copenhagen to Ireland, and piratically seizing four sealed bags, said to contain five hundred rix-dollars each in silver, and sundry other particulars mentioned in an inventory thereof. The Captain of the Danish vessel having made complaint of this to the commanding officer at Shetland, the privateer was seized; when some prohibited goods being found on board, the same were taken possession of by the officers of the revenue there. All the crew, consisting of about forty, except those committed to prison, as above, were impressed on board the Berwick man of war. Captain Laurence Brown, of the Princess Royal



yacht, brought up to Leith Roads the Dreadnought, which mounts ten guns, together with the prisoners.

On Monday last the 28th of May, the Magistrates of Aberdeen, upon a proof of the price of flour having fallen in the London market, lowered the assize of bread for that city and liberties.

Yesterday se'ennight, in the afternoon, a fire broke out in a house in the Upperkirkgate, Aberdeen, but by timely assistance was got under, without doing much damage.

The following Affidavit, which appeared in the Aberdeen Journal of Monday last, was emitted before Robert Turner, Esq; Sheriff Substitute of that County, the Saturday preceding:

"Compeared Edward Roberts, bombardier of the Royal train of Artillery, at present quartered in Aberdeen, who being solemnly sworn and interrogate, depones, that he came to Aberdeen in the month of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, with a party of six men, by orders of the Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland, and was directed to apply to the Provost and the commanding officer of the troops quartered there, and immediately upon his arrival did accordingly apply to the Provost, and Colonel Wemyss of the Sutherland Fencibles: That the only directions he received, was from the Colonel and the Adjutant, to send one of his party every night to attend the piquet that mounted guard at the Blockhouse, which he did accordingly. Depones, that soon after his arrival at Aberdeen he received the keys of the storehouse, which contained the ammunition and stores belonging to the guns mounted on the Blockhouse, from the Lieutenant-Colonel and Quarter-Master of the Southern Fencibles, and at same time got an inventory of the stores contained therein: That about a month after, he got the charge of two three pounder field pieces, and the stores belonging to them. Depones, that the keys of the storehouse have remained in his custody ever since he received them, at the time above mentioned. Depones, that upon Thursday the twenty fourth of May last, seven of the guns were dismounted from the Blockhouse, and mounted upon the new battery, lately erected by orders of the Provost, and at the sight of him and Major Mercer of the Northern Fencibles: That next day, said seven guns, and the three that remained upon the blockhouse, were all loaded and primed: That after these ten guns were loaded, there were twenty two cartridges ready filled remaining in the Blockhouse, near the battery, and the gunner at the Blockhouse guard for that night being one of his party, had the custody of the key of the Blockhouse. Depones, that at the last mentioned time, there were in the storehouse, sixteen barrels of powder, fourteen of which contained cannon powder, and the other two contained fine powder; and the deponent himself put marks upon the casks, in order the different qualities might be distinguished when the powder was wanted. Depones, that for these last three months, he has been quartered in the village of Footy in the neighbourhood of the battery and Blockhouse: That early in the morning of Saturday the 26th of May last, he was beat out of bed by one of his party, that informed him that a French privateer was in the harbour, on which he immediately got up, and at the same time heard the firing of guns, and proceeded with all the expedition he could to the battery: That on his arrival there, he found a large crowd of people were convened, and that three of the guns had been discharged of their loading and tomkins. That the deponent said to the people at the battery, that they seemed to be confused, and begged they would retire, and give him room to work the guns, which they refused to do, and continued to fire off the guns at the French privateer, after she had taken the two privateers in the bay: That when the deponent was called out of bed, as above, he looked at his watch, and found it was about 14 minutes after two. Depones that the crowd and confusion was so great, the battery being open, or uninclosed, that it was not possible for any person to work the guns with effect. Depones, that the twenty-two filled cartridges were brought with all expedition, from the Blockhouse to the battery, and expended there. That there were also two barrels of powder brought from the storehouse to the battery, which were likewise expended. All which is truth, as the deponent shall answer to God."

Perth, June 4. 1781. This being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth-day, the same was celebrated here by the ringing of bells, a discharge of the great guns by the Royal Artillery, and of small arms by the Sutherland Fencibles; and, in the evening, the Magistrates and Town Council, with the military officers and other gentlemen, went to the town-house, and drank the healths of his Majesty and the Royal Family, with other loyal toasts; and the auspicious day was concluded with every demonstration of unfeigned joy.

Monday next, the 11th instant, being the anniversary Meeting of the ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS for the Election of Prefes and Council for the year ensuing, the members of the Company are requested to meet at their Hall, by twelve o'clock, for the purposes of the election, and afterwards to dine.—Dinner to be ready at three o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 31.

"On Monday morning last, one of his Majesty's cutters, carrying 8 or 10 guns, was chased from Bergey Island, on the coast of Wales, about 12 leagues to the southward of Holyhead, by a privateer, mounting 24 nine-pounders, until the cutter arrived in our bay, the same evening, when the privateer quitted her chase, and seemed to steer to the northward. The cutter having communicated the intelligence to the commander of the Scout-ship of war, they failed in company from the bay early on Tuesday morning, to the northward, in quest of the privateer, and were spoke with in the evening by a collier, who brings advice, that they had been joined by a frigate, supposed to be the Nemesis, and were all steering the same course; so that it is hoped they will give a good account of this daring enemy."

"Yesterday, the several corps of cavalry, of the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, were reviewed in Powerscourt-Park, by the Right Hon. Luke Gardiner, who was elected Reviewing General for the occasion. The appearance of these corps was as remarkable for its splendour and martial magnificence, as for excellent discipline, order, and dexterity. The place was happily chosen for displaying to advantage this warlike exhibition, and the number of ladies and gentlemen who were spectators, added the highest satisfaction to pleasing a sight inspired. The General's Aids-du-Camps were Lord Delvin and Mr Smith."

"A vessel arrived here last Tuesday from Ostend, saw on Monday morning, a cutter privateer, with French colours, capture two vessels, in appearance like colliers, off Wicklowhead."

"It has been authoritatively signified, within these few days, to the Commissioners of the Revenue, that it is expected they will implicitly obey every order, transmitted hither from the Lords of the English Treasury, for the regulation of duties, &c. in the same manner as was practised before the year 1779, under pain of immediate dismissal."

The following notice was yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange Coffee-room:

"Sir, Custom-house, Dublin, May 28. 1781.

"The Board have a letter from the Collector of Youghall, dated this day, acquainting them, that, on Thursday last, a vessel of Mr Green's was taken by a French privateer, in sight of Youghall, and that, on the master's refusing to ransom, the vessel was sunk."

"I am directed to inform you thereof, for the information of the merchants and traders of your port."

"By order of the Commissioners,

THO. WINDER."

Extract of a letter from Trim, dated May 29.

"The noted Edward Cavanagh, who had been steward to a Mr Pierfon, near Summer-hill, in this county, and who about three years ago robbed his said master of 300l. and cut his throat, except the windpipe, was safely conducted and lodged in this gaol, by a party of the Ballyboy Volunteers, under the command of Mr Drought, after a march of near 50 miles."

Copy of a letter from Captain Barber, of the Royal Irish regiment of artillery, dated Cove Barracks, May 15.

"The Canada man of war is just arrived, and has brought in with her a beautiful fine Spanish frigate, her prize. The frigate fought well; her Captain lost an arm; her first Lieutenant badly wounded. My boat is just returned: The following are the particulars I have been able to pick up.—Your's, &c.

LUCIUS BARBER.

"The Commanding Officer returns his most respectful compliments to Captain Barber, begs to inform him this is the Canada from Admiral Darby's fleet, which we parted with on the 1st inst. 200 leagues to the westward, in chasing the prize we have brought in. She is called the Leucadia, pierced for 40 guns, mounting 34; she was but six days from Ferrol, and from what we can learn, bound to the South Seas. We spoke his Majesty's sloop Lively, four days ago, looking out for Admiral Darby, with dispatches, ten days from Plymouth. He had spoke a brig the day before, who had seen a fleet off the Lizard, supposed to be ours."

Canada, 10 o'clock, A. M."

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 24.

"Last Tuesday arrived his Majesty's frigate Nemesis 32 guns, Capt. Bligh, from Waterford; and same day the above frigate sailed for Beershaven."

"The letter from Kinsale, which had been sent to the master of the Coffeehouse here, giving an account of a Spanish galeon having been brought in there, proves to be false, and calculated by the author only to deceive the public."

#### SEQUESTRATIONS BY THE COURT OF SESSION.

- May 3. James Hewat merchant in Perth.  
15. Jean Seymour grocer in Glasgow.  
17. Archibald Keadie tenant in Tyndfield.

#### LEITH SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVED.

- June 5. Euphan, from Aberdeen, with goods.  
Todd, Fotheringham, from Wibeach, with grain.  
Polly, Gray, from Eldale, with slates.  
Speedwell, Lumsden, from Mandale, with rosin, &c.  
6. Dreadnought privateer of Newcastle, Potts, from Lerrwick.  
Three Friends, Houston, from Eldale, with slates.

##### SAILED.

- Mally, Wilson, for Stirling, with barley.  
Euphan, Malcolm, for Borrowlounness, with goods.  
Betty, Johnston, for Glasgow, with goods.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

##### ARRIVED.

- June 1. Jean, Mackenzie, from Lairne, with limestones.  
Katty, Brown, from Dublin, in ballast.  
Dolphin, Rodgers, from St Innis, ditto.  
Peggy, Gray, from Dumfries, with meal.  
3. Nelly, Cook, from Dumfries, with ditto.  
SAILED.  
2. Elizabeth, Telfer, for Whitehaven, with goods.  
3. Holy Will Packet, for Wales, in ballast.

#### EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

MISS KATHARINE DRUMMOND, Daughter of the deceased JAMES DRUMMOND of Kely, by the advice and patronage of her friends, has taken that large Lodging, second storey of Buchanan's Court, Lawn-market, lately possessed by Mr Gibson haberdasher, for the purpose of BOARDING and EDUCATING YOUNG LADIES.—With the assistance of proper Governesses, they will be taught all kinds of NEEDLE-WORK, making up MILLINERY things, TAMBOUR and LACE-WORKING, GUM-FLOWERS, &c. &c.

And by the best Masters,

The ENGLISH and FRENCH LANGUAGES,  
WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and GEOGRAPHY,  
DRAWING, MUSIC, and DANCING.

Miss DRUMMOND also proposes to take a few DAY-BOARDERS, who will be accommodated and taught upon the usual terms. The most careful attention will be paid to the morals and conduct of the Young Ladies entrusted to Miss DRUMMOND's care; and those who wish to be more particularly informed, she hopes will be so obliging as to apply to herself.

Edinburgh, 6th June 1781.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Farmers and others in the County of Mid-Lothian, for opposing the Popish bill, met this day to dispose of the small balance of money in their hands, collected for that purpose.

It was proposed to pay said balance into the general subscriptions for defraying the great expense sustained by Lord George Gordon in the public cause. It was also proposed, that said balance should be divided among the different parishes who had subscribed.

The Committee agreed to meet on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, in John's Coffee-house, when they will dispose of said balance in one of these two ways. If any of the Subscribers have objections, they will please attend.—Not to be repeated.

#### ONE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW, upon good heritable security, at the term of Lammas next, or sooner, The SUM OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

Apply to Henry Johnston Wylie, at Mr William Campbell's, writer to the Signet, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

#### TOLLS TO LET.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable to the shire of Edinburgh, and collected at the turnpike gates and bars erected at Wright's Houses and Nine Mile Burn, in Wright's Houses district, are jointly to be LET in tack, for one year from and after the 13th day of June current, by the Trustees for putting in execution the turnpike acts for the shire of Edinburgh, at their General Meeting, upon Tuesday the 13th of June current, at twelve o'clock noon, within the New Session House, Edinburgh.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

#### AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, AN ENSIGNCY in the 8th, of Duke of Hamilton's Regiment, at present in America. Apply to Harry Davidson writer in Edinburgh.

#### DESERTED.

From the South Fencible Regiment at Glasgow, on the 25th May. JAMES FISHER, alias DUNCANSON, 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, black complexion, round visage, blue eyes, and dark brown hair, born in the parish of Kirkpatrick, in the county of Dumfries, by trade a weaver.

And on the 1st of June, ALEXANDER MACGUFFACK, 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, dark complexion, long visage, brown hair, and grey eyes, born in the county of Galloway, parish of Stranraer, by trade a labourer.

A reward of ONE GUINEA, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, for apprehending each of the above deserters, will be given by applying to any of the officers of said regiment.

ROBERT DAVIDSON takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to these Noblemen and Gentlemen who were pleased to favour him with calling at his house, at the Royal Oak, Dalkeith Bridge-end.—He is now moved to that large commodious INN on the High Street, Dalkeith, the Cross Keys; where all who will honour him with their company, will find good accommodation and entertainment.

N. B. The Stage Coach sets out twice a-day from his house to Edinburgh.—Not to be repeated.

#### QUEENSFERRY and ALLOA STAGE.

A STAGE COACH will begin on Monday next the 11th June, to run from JAMES CUNNINGHAM's in North Queensferry, to THOMAS RAMSAY's in Alloa; and will continue to set out from said J. Cunningham's every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at one o'clock afternoon; and from said Thomas Ramsay's, Alloa, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock forenoon. Tickets 4 s. 6 d.

The stage will stop to take up passengers (at 3 d. a-mile) at Mr Malon's, Culrois; Mr Dewar's, Kincardine; and Mr Allan's, Clackmannan. Tickets for this stage may also be had at George Warden's, Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

#### KINGHORN & WOODHAVEN DILIGENCE,

##### CUPAR IN FIFE.

TO accommodate Passengers from EDINBURGH to DUNDEE, and from DUNDEE to EDINBURGH, by Cupar in Fife, two NEW DILIGENCES set out on Monday the 11th May 1781, and every day thereafter, Sundays excepted; one from Daniel Munro's, Kinghorn, and the other from William Sym's, Woodhaven, Dundee West Water Side, one hour after high water; change horses at David Methven's, vintner, Cupar, and William Wright's New Inn.—These diligences hold each three passengers.—Each seat Six Shillings and Sixpence: Uptake passengers 4 d. per mile.—Every passenger allowed 14 lib. luggage, all above to pay 1 d. per lib.

In order to render these Diligences as convenient and expeditious as possible, the proprietors oblige themselves to run the one from Kinghorn, and the other from Woodhaven, in seven hours; leaving it in the choice of passengers to stay a hour at David Methven's, Cupar, or William Wright's New Inn.—When the tides fall very late or early, these Diligences are so regulated as never to set out before six o'clock in the morning, or later than seven o'clock in the evening.—Tickets given out by Daniel Munro vintner in Kinghorn, William Gordon vintner in Dundee, and William Sym vintner, Woodhaven.—If passengers miss the diligence, they can be accommodated with Post Chaises at Kinghorn by Daniel Munro, and at Woodhaven by William Sym.

#### SECOND NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM MARSHALL, Senior, Merchant in Auchtermuchty.

THE Creditors of the said William Marshall, sen. were required by a former advertisement to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, in the hands of Robert Johnston writer in Cupar, in order to their being ranked upon their debtor's funds. Circular letters to the same purpose have been since wrote to every creditor known to the trustees, who had neglected to obey the public notice given them. The trustees, however, still anxious that no person concerned may suffer by inattention to their interest, again give this notice. That after the 10th of June current, a scheme of division will be made up, and the funds dividend among such creditors only as have already complied, or shall, on or before the above day, comply with the repeated intimations given them.

#### MEAL TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, a Quantity of OAT-MEAL, presently in the stores at Sealock. Intended purchasers to apply to Mr James Horne, writer in Edinburgh, or to Mr Henry Swinton, or George Colvin at Sealock, any of whom can show samples of the meal.

#### ASH, PLANE, AND OAK TREES.

TO be SOLD, at Applecross, close by the sea, a Parcel of remarkably fine full grown ASH TREES, with some PLANE TREES.

Apply to Thomas Mackenzie, Esq; of Applecross, by Lochcarron, Ross Shire.

N. B. There are also some OAK WOODS on the estate of Applecross, whereof the proprietor would dispose, on reasonable terms.

#### ROUP OF TOLLS.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable to the shire of Edinburgh, and collected at the Turnpike gates and bars erected at Kirkbrachad, Broughton Lon. and North Leith, and at the cross-bar near Stockbridge Mills, are jointly to be SET in tack, for one year from and after the 1st day of July next, by the Trustees for putting in execution the turnpike acts for the shire of Edinburgh, at their first General Meeting, to be held by them upon the 13th day of June instant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session House, Edinburgh.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

#### ROUP OF SHIP RIGGING, &c.

THE CARGO and RIGGING of the Nancy and Peggy of Chester, George Cloud master, consisting of Deals of different kinds, Masts, Sails, Cables, &c. which was wrecked in Bighouse Bay, in the county of Sutherland, in November last, are to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of David Sutherland, vintner at Melnich, near Bighouse, upon the 25th instant.

Particular inventories of the articles for sale are to be seen at the house of the said David Sutherland; and in the hands of Mr John Rose, Sheriff-clerk of Caithness, at Thurso.

#### AN INN AND LANDS TO LET.

TO be LET, for such number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas first.

The Mansionhouse of CRAIGHOUSE, in the parish of Saline, consisting of four rooms, with closets and other conveniences; together with the PARKS thereto belonging, extending to 24 acres or thereby of rich arable land, and well watered.

As proper accommodation for travellers is much wanted upon that well-frequented road from Queensferry to Crieff, Inverness, and other places in the north country, it is proposed to convert the above house into a Public INN, which, from its situation, being nearly in the centre between the Ferry and Crieff, and in a populous country, promises great encouragement to the person who shall become tackfman. Besides the profits arising from a public house, great advantages may be expected by carrying on the trade of Baking and Brewing, none of that business being within six English miles of the place; and for the accommodation of the tackfman, proper offices shall be erected by the proprietor.

None need apply but such who can give satisfying evidence of their good credit and character.

Ralph Reid, at Drumhead of Saline, will show the premises; and proposals for a lease may be lodged with David Ireland town-clerk of Culrois.



## PARMS TO LET.

To be LET in lease, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitfunday 1782.

**THE** Estate of DARNCHESSTER, consisting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecotmains, and Hawkslaw, lying in the parish of Coldstream and county of Berwick.

These farms consist of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich soil, in a good climate, without any waste ground, have near and ready access to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldstream, are within a short distance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunfermline, Coldstream, and Kelso. The whole estate is capable of the highest improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in grass, whereof 60 of the best soil, well laid down, and may have the straw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a small consideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunfermline, as to further particulars concerning the estate, and who will give directions for shewing the lands.

Proposals for taking the whole, or part of the estate, may be made to James Rothead, Esq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderson writer to the signet: And it may be depended on that such as are not accepted of shall be kept secret.

## PRICE REDUCED.

## SALE OF AN ESTATE IN ARGYLE-SHIRE, INCLUDING THE Celebrated Island of Staffa.

**TO** be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 12th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the ISLAND of STAFFA, and a considerable tract of country along the sea-coast, being very extensive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpose on the estate, and water carriage.

This estate abounds with fish of all kinds on its coasts; and a considerable quantity of Kelp is annually manufactured on its shores. The mairs are well stored with game; and the upst price is now reduced to 9000 l. sterling, which makes it less than nineteen years purchase of the present free rent of this very valuable estate.

The articles of sale and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental, with John Macneil writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

## BY ADJOURNMENT. JUDICIAL SALE.

**TO** be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th day of June current, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon. The following SUBJECTS in LOTS.

LOT I. All and whole the Lands and Estate of WATERSIDE, and pertinents, with the mansion-house, garden, orchard, and salmon-fishing in the river of Nith.

Also, The Lands of PENFILLAN, as possessed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the pertinents.

And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the Kier Mill, with the attrited mules of the same; all lying in the parish of Keir, and shire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the said lands of Waterside is proven to be worth 97 l. 12 s. 10 d. sterling, which was valued at 25 years purchase, being

L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 2 l. 12 s. 8 d. sterling, and which is valued at 5 years purchase, being

13 3 4

L. 2454 4 2

But the upst price of Waterside, stock and teind is now lowered to

L. 2300

The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 44 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3-12ths sterling, and which was valued at 25 years purchase, being

1124 18 5 1/2

The free teind, after deduction of stipend is 10 l. 2 s. 8 d. 10-12ths sterling, which was valued at 5 years purchase, being

50 13 8 1/2

L. 1100

But the upst price of Penfillan, stock and teind, is now lowered to

L. 1100

The free yearly rent of the said corn, wheat, and barley mill is 38 l. 14 s. 8 d. sterling, which was valued at 20 years purchase, being

774 13 4

But the upst price of the mill is now lowered to

L. 630

Amounting the upst price of the said whole lands of Waterside, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to

L. 4030

LOT II. All and whole that LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE being the fourth story of that great tenement called Fisher's Land, situated on the south side of the Lawn Market Street of Edinburgh, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber to the street, four bed-chambers backwards; with kitchen, closets, cellar, garret, and other conveniences; the proven rent whereof is 36 l. Sterling, and the upst-price, at twelve years purchase, was 432 l. Sterling, but is now lowered to 400 l.

The lands of Waterside are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river of Scarr, with a commanding prospect of that water, and the river of Nith for several miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill; and there is a genteel modern mansion-house and offices upon them. The house consists of a kitchen, common parlour, servants hall, cellars, and milk-house, in the ground-storey; dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, with a dressing-room, and large bed closet, on the first floor; five bed-chambers and two closets on the second floor; with good garret-rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-house, bake-house, coach-house, two stables, a barn, and a byre, with many other conveniences, necessary for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground. The orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and stocked with a variety of the best kind of fruit-trees. There is also a very considerable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon these lands; and the greatest part of the whole is inclosed and subdivided, particularly those parts lying adjacent to the mansion-house are subdivided into several inclosures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements which may be done at an easy expense, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a constant supply of what lime may be necessary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very considerable expense within these few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but also wheat and barley. There is also a very extensive thirle belonging to this mill. The purchaser of Lot I. will have a right to the superiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterside, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robson, tenant in Mains of Waterside, will shew the lands of Waterside and Penfillan, in Lot I.; and the house in Edinburgh may be seen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with articles and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the deputies-clerks of Session; or William Moffat writer in Edinburgh. Persons wanting to be informed of further particulars, will please apply to the said William Moffat.

## DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 31st May 1781.

**WHEREAS** by an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for the better management of the Duties upon Male Servants, granted by an Act made in the 17th year of his present Majesty," the collection of the said duty is put under the management of the Commissioners of Excise;—the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland have thought fit, for the information of all persons concerned, to publish the following clauses of the said Act, containing directions as to the mode of making entry of, and paying duty for, such male servants.

"And be it enacted, That every Master or Mistress, who, on the 21st day of May, 1781, shall retain or employ any male servant, in the capacity of Maître d'Hotel, House Steward, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Chamber, Valet de Chambre, Butler, Under Butler, Clerk of the Kitchen, Confectioner, Cook, House Porter, Footman, Running Footman, Coachman, Groom, Postillion, Stable-boy, and the respective Helpers in the stables of such Coachman, Groom, or Postillion, or in the capacity of gardener, (not being a day-labourer) Park-keeper, Gamekeeper, Huntsman, or Whipperin, respectively chargeable by the said Act, whether such servants shall then be retained or employed in one or more of the said capacities, or in any other business, jointly with one or more of the said capacities of a servant, shall, within forty days after the said 21st day of May, 1781, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where any such Master or Mistress respectively shall then be resident, a correct list, signed by him or her, (or by his or her known steward or agent) in which list shall be inserted and specified the true number of male servants by him or her at that time retained or employed, the Christian and surname of each such servant, the office or capacity in or for which each servant is retained or employed; and every such Master or Mistress shall respectively, at the time of delivering in such list, pay down the duties by the said Act imposed, for every male servant so retained and employed.

"And be it further enacted, That every Master or Mistress respectively, who, after the 21st day of May 1781, shall begin to retain or employ any such male servant as aforesaid, in any of the said capacities, shall, within twenty days after he or she respectively shall begin to retain or employ any such male servant or male servants, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where he or she shall then be resident, a like list, signed as aforesaid; in which list shall be inserted and specified the true number of male servants by him or her at that time retained or employed, the Christian and surname of each such servant, the office and capacity in or for which each such servant is retained or employed; and every such Master or Mistress respectively shall, at the time of delivering in the said lists, pay down the duties by the said Act imposed for every servant so retained or employed; and if, at any time within twelve calendar months after such Master or Mistress shall have or ought to have delivered in such lists as aforesaid, he or she shall increase the number of his or her male servants, in any of the capacities before mentioned, then, and in every such case, every such Master or Mistress respectively shall, within twenty days after he or she shall have made such increase, deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where he or she shall at that time reside, a like correct list, signed as aforesaid, and shall specify therein the true number of male servants so increased, the Christian and surname of each such servant, the office and capacity in or for which such servant is retained or employed; and such Master or Mistress respectively shall, at the same time, pay down the duties payable for each servant so increased beyond the number specified in their former lists.

"And be it further enacted, That each and every Master and Mistress who shall have delivered, or who is obliged to deliver in such list or lists as aforesaid, is, and are hereby required, at or within twenty days after the expiration of twelve calendar months respectively, after the times of delivering or being obliged to deliver such lists, to deliver a fresh list in manner aforesaid, and pay down the duties according to the true number of male servants by him or her respectively at that time retained or employed in any of the capacities before mentioned, and for which the said duty is by the said Act recited as imposed, and in the same manner to renew such list, and make such payment, from year to year, as long as he or she shall respectively retain or employ any such servant or servants.

"And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any Master or Mistress shall have divers houses or places of residence, and shall retain or employ in each such house or place of residence any servant or servants chargeable with the duty by the said Act imposed; and in all cases where any Master or Mistress shall retain or employ any such servant or servants chargeable as aforesaid, at any place not being the house or place of residence of any such Master or Mistress, every such Master or Mistress respectively shall, and they are hereby required, within the space of one month after the delivery of such lists respectively, and payment of the said duties, as herein before required, to deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to each and every such place, and to each and every such house or place of residence, a duplicate or duplicates of every such list or lists to be delivered by such Masters or Mistresses, such duplicates to be signed as aforesaid, and mentioning at the foot of every such duplicate the place where such original list or lists shall have been delivered, and the duties paid as aforesaid, upon pain that every such Master or Mistress neglecting to deliver such duplicates, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds."

By order of the Commissioners, JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

## KELP TO BE SOLD.

**FOUR HUNDRED TONS** of exceeding good KELP, of the manufacture of this season, in the islands of South Uist and Benbecula, which is well known by all dealers in this commodity to be of the best quality.

Offers and proposals to be sent to William McDonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Colin McDonald, Esq; of Boddale, or Mr Patrick Nicholson factor of Benbecula.

**FOR SALE** by the Candle, at Lawton's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Monday the 11th day of June, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day,



## The Frigate LE CALONNE,

about 400 tons, upon an easy draught of water, built in France for a privateer, only two years old, and lately commanded by Luke Ryan; is an exceeding fast sailer, mounting 22 nine and 6 four pounder guns, and 6 twelve pounder Carronades; taken by his Majesty's ships Berwick and Belle Poule. Is extremely well found in naval and ordnance stores; with provisions on board for 200 men for three months, and may be sent to sea in a few hours, without almost any expense.—There is no doubt of her being in all respects one of the most complete privateers which has been fitted out during this war.

She now lies at anchor in Leith Road, where she is to be delivered. Inventories to be had on board, of Messrs Bell and Rennie merchants, and James Hamilton broker at Leith.

**FOR SALE** by the Candle, at Lawton's Coffeehouse, on Monday 25th June 1781, at twelve o'clock,



## The French Frigate OF WAR ROHAN SOUBIZE,

now in Leith Road, built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or less, upon an easy draught of water, extremely well found in all necessary stores, and may be sent to sea at a very small expense; a most remarkable fast sailer, taken by his Majesty's ship Proteflyte and Repulse cutter, after a chase of thirteen hours. Inventories to be had on board, and of Messrs Bell and Rennie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

## By ADJOURNMENT.

**TO** be SOLD by roup, in John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 19th of June inst. betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

**The HOUSE** in St ANDREW'S SQUARE, belonging to, and lately possessed by Mr CROSSIE.—The upst price will be mentioned in a future advertisement.

For particulars, apply to William Dick writer to the signet.

**TO** be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Thursday the 5th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarna, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, exclusive of the lime-quarries and salmon-fishing.

There are Woods upon this estate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is mostly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the mansion-house, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campel and Lakehead.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is completely inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass, and are in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is inclosed and parcelled out into small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides being a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moats; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reasonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very best prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4330 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The estate of Capenoch holds of a subject, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of these lands are at present in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when last let, was 231 l. 3 s. 6 d. sterling. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these three years, and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rental-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdonald, at Dumfries, the factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

## SALE OF LANDS

### IN MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES-SHIRE.

**TO** be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th July next, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the parishes of Penny-cuik and Linton, along the side of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, exclusive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good mansion-house, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a cistern at the house; also, a new built court of offices. It is pleasantly situated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, exclusive of the coal and lime on that estate, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both estates are now out of lease, but, by the last tack, were set at 5 l. 4 s. Sterling. These estates lie contiguous; the farm-houses on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty; and the tithes of both estates are valued and exhausted.

The above estates of Newhall and Carlops are to be set up either together or separately, as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and plan and measurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Key writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup; and William Ramage at Nine-milnburn will shew the grounds.

## SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE.

**TO** be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the Two Merk Land of Old Extent of ARICHONAN, the Two Merk Land of Old Extent of LECKNABANE, the One Merk Land of ERVARE, the One Merk Land of ARILUIG, and One Merk Land of ARDNOA, extending in whole to a Seven Merk Land of Old Extent; together with the Changehouse of BELANACH, Acre and House of CARGOWN, and Mill of GLENHALVAN; all lying in the parish of North Knapdale, and shire of Argyre.

This estate is of considerable extent, and very improveable; and having been of late mostly inclosed with stone dikes, at a very considerable expense, is fit either for tillage or pasture. The lands lie near to the convenient harbour of Locherinnan, upon the west coast of Scotland, and not far from Lochgilphead. They have been under lease to one tenant for fourteen years past; but, as the present tack expires at Whitfunday 1781, and as the principal tackman, by subsetting the greatest part of the lands, has, during that period, annually received a sum exceeding considerably the rent payable by him to the heritor, a very great rise of rent may immediately, and with certainty be expected.

The above lands hold of a subject superior, and pay a very moderate feu and teind-duty.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the rental of the estate, and the articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to Mr Malcolm Macneil, Ardally in Leith, or to the said James Hay; either of whom is authorized to conclude a private bargain, before the roup.

N. B. The greatest part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security.